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FILED re

JUN -7 2011

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIANOT FOR PUBLICATION  
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIAIn re Case No. 10-11742-A-11  
PAUL D. VAN TASSEL DC No. WW-26

Debtor.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW  
RE APPLICATION FOR ORDER FINDING THAT THE PLAN OF  
REORGANIZATION AND DISCLOSURE STATEMENT (COMBINED)  
PROVIDE ADEQUATE INFORMATION AND THAT A  
SEPARATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT IS UNNECESSARY;  
AND CONDITIONALLY APPROVING THE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

On May 6, 2011, the debtor filed an ex parte application asking for an order (1) finding that the plan of reorganization and disclosure statement (combined) provide adequate information and that a separate disclosure statement and disclosure statement hearing are unnecessary; (2) conditionally approving the disclosures in the plan of reorganization and disclosure statement (combined); (3) fixing deadlines within which holders of claims and interest may accept or reject the plan of reorganization and disclosure statement (combined) and file objections thereto; and (4) setting a date for a plan confirmation hearing (the "Application"). The court required the Application to be set for noticed hearing on shortened time. On May 18, 2011, a hearing on the Application was held. At that time, only one creditor appeared. That creditor had no objection to entry of the order requested by the Application. Counsel for

1 the United States Trustee indicated that the United States  
2 Trustee might object to the Application. The court gave the  
3 United States Trustee to June 1, 2011, to file a brief in  
4 opposition to the Application. The United States Trustee failed  
5 to file a brief in opposition to the Application, which the court  
6 construes as the United States Trustee having no objection to the  
7 Application.

8 The debtor in this case is not a "small business debtor" as  
9 that term is defined in Bankruptcy Code § 101(51D). Therefore,  
10 the provisions of Bankruptcy Code § 1125(f) are not applicable.  
11 Section 1125(f) provides that in a small business case, the court  
12 may conditionally approve a disclosure statement, subject to  
13 final approval after notice and a hearing.

14 On the other hand, disclosure in cases that are not small  
15 business cases is governed by § 1125(b). That section states "An  
16 acceptance or rejection of a plan may not be solicited . . .  
17 unless, at the time of or before such solicitation, there is  
18 transmitted to [creditors] the plan or a summary of the plan, and  
19 a written disclosure statement approved, after notice and a  
20 hearing, by the court as containing adequate information."

21 Bankruptcy Code § 102(1) defines the phrase "after notice  
22 and a hearing" as "after such notice as is appropriate in the  
23 particular circumstances, and such opportunity for a hearing as  
24 is appropriate in the particular circumstances." Section  
25 102(1)(B) states that after notice and a hearing, "authorizes an  
26 act without an actual hearing" in certain circumstances.

27 Bankruptcy Code § 105(a) provides that the court may "issue  
28 any order, process, or judgment that is necessary or appropriate

1 to carry out the provisions" of the Bankruptcy Code.

2 Section 1125(b) emphasizes disclosure of adequate  
3 information, but it does not expressly state that the disclosure  
4 statement need always be in a separate document.

5 Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 3017.1 provides the  
6 process for conditional approval of disclosure statements in  
7 small business cases.

8 Essentially, in this case, the debtor is asking the court to  
9 treat the disclosure statement as a small business disclosure  
10 statement. Combining the plan and the disclosure statement does  
11 not offend Bankruptcy Code § 1125, which, as pointed out above,  
12 does not necessarily require a separate disclosure statement.  
13 The question is whether the court, in a case that is not a small  
14 business case, as that phrase is defined in the Bankruptcy Code,  
15 may approve a disclosure statement conditionally.

16 In the court's view, there is enough latitude in § 105 to  
17 allow the court to approve a disclosure statement conditionally,  
18 on a case by case basis, where such approval does not prejudice  
19 the rights of any party in interest and provides for an  
20 economical and expeditious administration of the case in  
21 question. Of course, adequacy of disclosure by the plan  
22 proponent is an essential element of plan confirmation. Section  
23 1129(a)(2) requires that for the plan to be confirmed, the plan  
24 proponent has complied with the applicable provisions of the  
25 Bankruptcy Code, which, of course, include the requirement for  
26 adequate disclosure.

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28 In this instance, the court did require the Application to

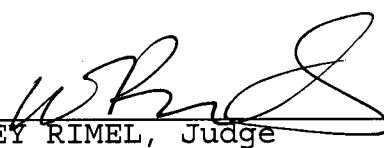
1 be set for noticed hearing, albeit on shortened notice. No party  
2 in interest objected to conditional approval of the disclosure  
3 statement. Under the circumstances of this case, the court finds  
4 and concludes that conditional approval of the disclosure  
5 statement will not prejudice any party in interest.

6 The court has reviewed the disclosure statement and, on a  
7 conditional basis only, approves it as containing adequate  
8 information.

9 Therefore, the Application is granted. However, the debtor  
10 shall submit a proposed form of order that sets forth a date for  
11 hearing on plan confirmation, using the court's self-set  
12 calendar, along with appropriate dates for ballots, briefing, and  
13 evidence. In doing so, the debtor shall be mindful of the notice  
14 requirements of Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 2002(b)(2)  
15 and of Local Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 9014-1.

16 DATED:

June 7, 2011

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18 WHITNEY RIMEL, Judge  
19 United States Bankruptcy Court

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